

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 7, 1847.

Our Terms.
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel*:
(Payments to be made always in advance.)
One copy, one year, \$2.00
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To Correspondents.

R. A. C. Williams. Can get that "ui" for you and send by mail, by your remitting \$1.25.
James Parr, James H. and Isaac Smith, can get their Bounty Land Warrants, by calling at this office.

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of the State of Indiana are requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January, 1848, which convention will nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Also, to take into consideration the appointment of Presidential electors.

By a vote of the committee, each county is requested to elect its delegates at the earliest practicable period, and not less, if possible, than its representation in the General Assembly. It is desirable, however, to have as large a representation as possible.
By order of State Central Committee.

The Times, Celebration, Business.

We had intended to give a much more particular account of the Railroad celebration here; but the change since is so great, although but a few days have intervened; the times so wonderfully altered that business flows upon us without a parallel, and we are compelled to pass it by for the present. Pinned before for time, day and night now will hardly suffice to keep our "distance." In consequence of the accumulation of matter upon our table, the crowd upon our advertising columns, the large portion of time necessarily to be devoted to calls on business, to say nothing of calls for nothing in particular, we shall slip over a week or two, dependent mainly on Mr. Scissors, E. q., who has kindly offered his services; at least till we can see through.

The Post Office Order.

The Postmaster General, in a letter to the New Orleans Delta, alludes to the rule which allowed Postmasters to receipt for subscription for newspapers, and says:—"The rule was originally adopted under the hope that it might lead to the introduction of the money order system, now in operation in England, for the general transmission of small sums through the mails, and Maj. Hobbie, who is now in Europe, has been instructed to examine that system carefully, with a view to its introduction in the United States. The operation of the rule has been such as to create serious doubts in my mind whether it can be made useful in the United States. It will, however, be carefully examined upon the report of Maj. Hobbie, and I need scarcely assure you that it will afford me great pleasure to adopt that or any other system which will tend to the dissemination of intelligence among the people."

The Washington Union understands that the Postmaster General has just received a letter from Major Hobbie. He was at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and will go to Bremen, and will return to London by way of Paris, and leave for home early in October. He has not yet perfected his mail arrangements with England, France and Germany; but has every reasonable prospect of being able to make a satisfactory and advantageous arrangement with these countries.

MAGNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—We notice in the papers lately, accounts of liberal bequests being made by rich individuals, some alive and some dead—the latter by will. One of these, Frederick Kohne, a native of Germany, for many years a citizen of South Carolina, and then of Philadelphia, died in 1829, leaving legacies to the amount of \$375,000, to take effect upon the death of his widow, which has just occurred. Most of these legacies, as usual, are left to societies already exceeding rich. We have noticed these people often enough, and almost think it is done to obtain notoriety. Therefore we are inclined to recommend to the next millionaire just to make liberal bequests to all editors and the way he will be remembered will be "worthy the occasion." Nuf sed.

NEW PACKET BOATS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Madison and Cincinnati steam packets. We can recommend them from personal experience, having traveled on the Swiftsure, No. 4. The Belle is a new boat, of the same style as the other, and both commanded by skillful and careful men. No boats on the river are better found in every respect; and they are swift and punctual in their trips. Their arrangements will be such as to take up the river, passengers arriving in the cars, so that there will be no delay, and no stopping over night. We understand, also, that arrangements will be made for passengers to remain on the boat on the down trip till they take the cars in the morning, if desirable. Try them, we say.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that a Mr. Whipple, of Providence, R. I., has invented a process of making ropes of any length, in a square room, thus doing away the necessity of long rope walks. Two twists are made at one revolution, without twisting or turning at the end of the rope, as is now the custom. The strand is formed and rope laid in a more perfect manner, and at far greater speed, than is now attained. From 150 to 200 feet of two inch rope can thus be made in a minute; smaller sizes much faster. One man could tend a number of these machines at once.

The Ohio Statesman.—This excellent sheet, now one of the most important to us, that we receive by the Eastern mail, comes now most irregularly. The week in which it should be mailed, the delivery, contains it not. It has been so for some days; and if possible, we hope it may be remedied.

The Lafayette Free Press, whig, says it pities those whig editors in Indiana and elsewhere, whose zeal got the better of their judgment so far as to lead them to declare in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. They must, by this time, we think, feel a good deal like creeping into an auger hole.

REMOVALS.—On the arrival of the cars, our city is daily filled with rumors of all sorts; the latest of which, is of the death of President Polk. We have nothing to corroborate such a report up to this, Tuesday, evening.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.—The *Hibernia* has arrived at Boston. We have only room to note that there is a large demand for breadstuffs, an advance in flour, wheat and corn, and cotton declined. Extensive potato rot in Belgium and Holland.

MADISON, October 1, 1847.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—This is the first day on which the companies comprising the fifth regiment were advised that they could be accommodated with subsistence and quarters; and five of them are already here.—one, viz. Shelbyville Harbs, Capt. McKinzy, has been mustered into the service of the United States. The regiment encamps below the city on what is considered very beautiful ground, north of the railroad, and fronting and in full view of the Ohio River, with good parade ground in front of the tents, which are rapidly being pitched.

Every officer is busily engaged in the duties of his department. Col. Lane is here in full flow of spirits, and made a most happy and patriotic speech last evening to a crowded audience in the court house, and was frequently and loudly cheered, which is evidence of the good reception of his speech. Major Morrison has complete arrangements for subsistence, and is now issuing rations to the five companies in rendezvous. Dr. J. S. Atton, the accomplished surgeon of the late 3d Indiana, appointed to the same office in the 5th, is now here on duty, to the great gratification of every returned volunteer, as well as all others who know him. Capt. J. H. Young, Quarter Master, had procured quarters in buildings for the companies, lest they should arrive before the tents; but happily the tents, cooking utensils &c. arrived last evening, and the Capt. is busily issuing them. Lieutenant Rodman, a gentlemanly and accomplished young officer of the regular army, has been designated as mustering officer, and is now here on duty.

Thus, you see the organization of the 5th regiment is going rapidly and pleasantly forward.

Your obedient servant,
D. REYNOLDS.

Give them Enough.

We give below the conclusion of a late article in the Washington Union, on the subject of Mexicans making peace. We have been informed by a gentleman lately from Washington, that the President desired to pursue the war with the greatest vigor some time since; and that he was induced to follow the late plan of the campaign by the advice of Gen. Scott and Taylor. We are among those who believe the latter to have been the best course. He also informs us, that the late offers are the last the President will make—that the Mexicans must now make overtures—and that the war will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, (should peace not be concluded under the late arrangement,) and that our army will forage on the enemy. This is the true plan now; and we are glad to see it foreshadowed in the Union.

The battle has now been fought; the Mexicans have been signally defeated; and a negotiation has succeeded. It is even now doubtful whether the Mexicans have come to their senses, and will accept of a fair and a moderate peace. This week will almost certainly solve the problem; but if they should again reject the olive branch, then one honorable course lies before us. We must not offer peace again, but concentrate all our efforts for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Executive will do its duty with energy; and we cannot doubt that Congress will second its efforts with all its power. We must change the spirit in which the war is waged. Still practising as much humanity as we can, we must levy contributions upon the enemy—and make the haciendas and the merchants contribute the funds, provisions, &c. The military force which we shall draw around the commanding general will enable him not only to arrest the guerrillas, but to extend his operations with more effect, and operate upon the obstinate towns and States. If we can have peace only by stern war, we must wage that war in order to conquer a peace.

HOT POTATOES.—What is getting into the whigs? The Journal now-a-days says hardly a word in favor of Gen. Taylor's nomination. Those who raised his flag, which the Journal refused to do, while it was endeavoring to ride its party into power on his shoulders, are now dropping him like hot potatoes. Some cast a lugubrious look over their left shoulder, and wonder why they should be obliged to do so; but those on whose sleeves they have pinned their faith, have said it, and away he must go. The Madison Banner slips him overboard after the following fashion: "O! harmonious whiggery! O! consistent whiggery! As for the whigs, it is their destiny, we verily believe, to make a clean sweep in 1848, and they will support no man, for any office, blindfolded. They have not yet forgotten John Tyler, and intend to be on their guard."

This is the "unkindest cut of all!" Comparing Gen. Taylor to John Tyler! And yet it may not be so far out of the way in the whigs to do it. Let them scold.

INDIANA PUBLIC DEBT.—We give the following for the purpose of putting it on file. We copy it from the Lafayette Free Press, whose editor holds office under the company, and hope it may not prove otherwise than correct. We are free to say, however, that "different positions make people see things in different lights."

A correspondent writes us that the affairs of the Indiana Agency are in a prosperous condition—the outstanding bonds still coming in and a very considerable sum expected from Europe (perhaps a million) by the steamer of the 15th or last of October. The amount of principal and interest now surrendered cannot vary much from eleven millions, and it will reach twelve by the meeting of the Legislature. This is doing immeasurably better than any friend of the law (even the most sanguine) expected. It is no longer doubtful about the exchange of the entire debt of Indiana and the complete success of the arrangement. Every citizen of Indiana will rejoice at the prospect before us; and even the opponents of the measure, whose honest fears made them doubt, will be glad that their own efforts did not succeed.

HON. WM. J. BROWN.—The Pittsburgh Daily Post, noticing the allusion to Wm. J. Brown, 2d Asst. P. M. General, contained in a late letter from the junior editor, says:

"He is right. No better specimen of the Hoosier Democracy has ever been sent there than he; and there is no officer of the government more industrious, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of his duty. We do not think a more worthy and capable man could be found in the Union to fill the office of Second Assistant Postmaster General."

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that DOUGLASS, the fugitive slave, is about to establish a paper in that city, entitled the "North Star." While in England, \$2000 were donated for this purpose, which Douglass is commissioned to draw for. The paper is to be in operation this fall.

We think those who donated the \$2000 would have served God far more effectually by giving it to the starving slaves of their own country.

C. B. LANGDON, Esq., of Lockhaven, Pa., has cut loose from federalism. He could not sanction the treasonable course of those who oppose their own country on all occasions, and take sides with the public enemy. He says: "Since the beginning of the war, the whig party seems to have substituted folly for policy, and desperation for principle." We could publish numerous cases of this kind, had we room.

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Gazette states that contracts for fat hogs, to be delivered next season, have been made at \$4.84 25 per 100 lbs., by some of the Cincinnati packers.

The house of Isaac Bosley, near Clayville, Va., was burnt on the 24th ult., with three children of Mr. Bosley. The house was left in charge of the eldest, four or five years old.

Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 28, 1847.

The Wilnot Provision.—Great necessity of harmony in the ranks of the Democracy.—Silas Wright.—The New York State Agricultural Society.—Protective policy.

I regret to learn, through the public papers, and also through private channels, that the great agricultural fair of New York has not, this year, come up to public expectation: has not, in fact, in any degree, been equal to its annual predecessors; i. e., in an agricultural point of view. The arrangements on the part of the citizens of Saratoga, where the fair for this year was held, and also, on the part of the officers of the society, were highly satisfactory and praiseworthy; but amongst the members—the only source, as all who have attended such exhibitions frequently will agree, of pre-eminent effect—backwardness, lukewarmness, and a very great want of laudable competition prevailed.

Nothing, perhaps, lent so much interest, solemn though that interest was, to the occasion, as the reading of the address of Silas Wright, by General Dix. I have read the address, carefully and attentively; and, whilst it would almost be impossible for me to read the address, it is not to be denied that it is most admired, as it would be to tell which of my children I most doated upon, I cannot, for the life of me, persuade myself that this is not his masterpiece. And can I pronounce a higher eulogy upon it? Silas Wright's masterpiece! No, nothing, this side of flattery, can constitute higher praise. It is replete with the author's characteristic logic, simplicity of thought and symmetry of expression.

It is a masterpiece, you know, the remark of protectionists that "free trade is a beautiful thing on paper; but it will not bear the test of downright experiment." Gov. Wright embraced the best and most appropriate occasion imaginable, to prove that this was entirely gratuitous—that the very reverse was, in fact, true; a feeling and a conviction that are, and have been for years, gaining ground in the minds of the agriculturists of our country, throughout its vast extent. Protective tariffs, as such, have been their days numbered, thank God, in this land where the first blow for liberty was struck under the venerable motto of "Free trade and equal rights."

It will be difficult to find a statesman that will fill Mr. Wright's place. But few men in America have secured that indelible confidence of the toiling millions of his country, irrespective of locality, which he possessed. And nowhere will his loss be more manifest than in the democratic party; of which he was at once an ornament and a beacon light; for, in the darkest hour of that party's adversity, no one was more ready to yield his personal claims—to forego political honors, to pour oil upon the troubled waters and unite the divided elements of the democratic party, than Silas Wright of New York. He not only favored every step which had harmony for its object, but he disinterestedly and opposed everything that might, by its operation, produce discord and division. When a certain measure, which has given a wide-spread fame to the name of Mr. Wilnot, of Pennsylvania, was introduced into Congress, Gov. Wright was appealed to, in such a manner as to cause those who made the appeal, to believe that the measure would have the weight and influence of his great name and stateship, a general bankrupt law, in his answer, which was not delayed for opportunity to calculate, but was given, piping hot, from an honest heart, was such as had always distinguished the Cato of America.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am, as you are, opposed to slavery. If a proposition were now before the people of my own State for its re-admission, none would oppose it more strenuously than I would. But we must remember that no greater blessing could be meted out to the people of the United States, than the recognition of the democratic party. We must further remember that nothing can be more injurious to the unity and division in our ranks; and nothing is better calculated to create such division, in my opinion, than such a *proviso* as the one under consideration. I further think, to any one else, we must bear in mind that it is a mere trifle when compared with the mischievous schemes of whiggery. What honest democrat would not prefer that the people of each new State be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as they themselves might elect, than to see a United States Bank, a protective tariff, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, a general bankrupt law, an assumption of the State debts, and all the other favorite measures of the whig party, brought back upon us, with the full knowledge which experience has given, of their power to demoralize us and cripple our energies, and which, if we permit that party, by our own divisions and dissensions, to again attain power, would be certainly be done, as that the sun rises and sets daily? I hardly think I need ask if you would be willing, upon a sober and dispassionate consideration of the subject, to lend yourselves and your influence to such an object, for the mere purpose of depriving the people, who may hereafter adopt a State constitution for their own government, and not ours, of the right to say for themselves, whether they shall or shall not admit slavery into it."

How perfectly characteristic, I repeat, is all of this good sense and common honesty, of the great and prudent democratic statesman from whose mind it flowed! With an experience in public affairs possessed by few—with an observation and reflection upon the foreign and domestic policy of our country which uniformly led him to the better of the condition of the laboring classes of the land; with a peculiar propriety does such advice and admonition come from such a man! How natural, it seems to me, that Silas Wright should feel and say that, with the democracy of the United States, the supremacy of their party in the executive and legislative departments of government, should be greatly paramount to all local prejudices and personal preferences.

G. W. K.

No More Territory.

The new whig issue of "No Mexican territory" is beautifully illustrated by the following paragraph from the Boston Courier, (a whig paper,) of the 15th ultimo. What a set of beauties these whig leaders are!

"We were no less gratified than surprised to find the following article in the New Bedford Mercury. Our readers will see in it no new sentiment. We have often expressed a similar opinion, and have regretted that the leading whig paper, or any other, should have made up 'no new issue.' While the Oregon question was open for discussion, we contended that ports and harbours on the Pacific were important to facilitate our commerce with China and the Polynesian islands. Had Mr. Webster continued in the office of Secretary of State a few months longer, he would, in all probability, have secured to our harbor and port of San Francisco; for we know that such an acquisition, by negotiation and purchase, had been more than once, a subject of conversation between him and a Mexican gentleman of high character and great influence."

A portion of the whig papers exhibit a want of decency, which a great poet has said is a want of sense. They persist in applying to the democrats the nickname of locofoco. This does not injure the democrats, but undoubtedly hurts the whig party, by showing malice, meanness and want of manners on the part of its spokesmen. Whenever a respectable whig statesman has occasion to mention the principles of men of our party, it will be seen that he does not make use of any nickname. He has too much regard for himself, for the proprieties of society, and the good of his own party, to apply slang epithets to the great majority who have generally ruled and are destined generally to rule the policy of this country. That so many whig editors are incapable of profiting by the decent examples thus set them by distinguished whigs, is a fact not very creditable to the press of that party.—Boston Statesman.

A mechanic in Boston has hit upon a plan of constructing umbrellas, says the Boston Atlas, which will almost prevent their being stolen. When it is shut, the end of the handle can be unscrewed, taken off, and put into the pocket; and, in taking it off, it locks the umbrella so that it cannot be opened. So, if a thief should steal one of them, he would find that he has got one with the end of the handle gone, and which, though he could not use it, for he would be unable to open it. Neither could he sell it, for he would hardly be able to find a purchaser for an imperfect one. Thus, it will be perceived, that this invention is all but a preventative to umbrella stealing, incredible as it may seem.

The Hon. Henry Clay has been nominated for the Presidency by the whigs of Erie co., Penn.

Highly Important from Mexico.—Peace Proposition Rejected.—Hostilities Recommended.

RICHMOND VA., Sept. 30th, 11 P. M.
An extra from the office of the Mobile Tribune dated September 25th, received by Pony express, announces the arrival at Pensacola, of the brig Oceola, on the evening of the 21st, after a passage of five days from Vera Cruz.

The following letter is to the Sun of Anahuac, dated Puebla, September 11th:
"A letter had arrived there on its way to Chihuahua, sent by Gen. Leon, and that said express had brought letters from Mexico dated the 9th instant. These letters state that the proposition of peace had been rejected, or at least hostilities had been recommenced on the afternoon of the 8th, and that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army, against four of the picked regiments of the Mexican army—the 11th Regiment of the line, the 3d and 4th Regiment light infantry, and the Regiment of National Guards, all commanded by Gen. Leon. The enemy is stated to have been completely used up, and their loss is said to be over 2500."

The letter says that the following were Mr. Trist's propositions:
That the United States would not claim anything from Mexico for damages occasioned by the war—that the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in Upper California for eight years, and that the Mexican Government after that time could, if it chose, renew this article of the treaty.
This was not accepted. Mr. Trist, unclothing himself of his official power, remarked to the Mexican commissioners, that he thought it would be better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States for which that Government would certainly pay fifteen or twenty millions of dollars; this would probably have been agreed upon if the following articles had met the assent of the Mexicans.

"That the Texian boundary line should run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the left side to the right side; but this last proposition was rejected, the Mexicans refusing to yield one inch of ground on the other side of the Nueces."

Mr. Trist then asked forty-five days, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition as he had received from the commissioners; but the Mexicans replied by saying they would give five days and no more. On the 5th day—the 7th—a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice, on some trifling pretext.

On the 8th in the afternoon a body of a few hundred men was sent by Gen. Scott to attack Chapultepec. This small body encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops there, and a terrible battle ensued, in which the Mexicans, as usual, got a good thrashing. Gen. Leon who commanded the Mexicans was wounded, and Gen. Balderas of the National Guards killed. The small number of the Americans who the Mexican letter writers say—to use their own expression, "fought like devils," retired to Tacubaya, leaving the whole of the city of Mexico without walls, and others without horses. The loss on the part of the Americans is said to be very small, comparatively.

A proclamation was issued by Gen. Herrera, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending the citizens, men, women and children—to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of their houses, and throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

The correspondent of the Herald and Tribune dated Pensacola, Sept. 23, says that the brig Oceola, from Vera Cruz, brought in a most unfavorable news from Gen. Scott's army; from which it seemed that hostilities were renewed on the 8th inst. Santa Anna and Gen. Scott mutually charging each other with a violation of the armistice, and by the last accounts our troops had possession of two of the principal streets, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican forces on towards the plaza. Our troops suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy from the windows and house-tops, and Gen. Worth was badly but not mortally wounded.

Our loss in leaving Puebla was 3,000 men. Mr. Trist's proposition for the cession of a portion of California for a consideration of 20 millions of dollars, had been agreed to by the Mexican commissioners, and another proposition fixing the Rio Grande as the Texan boundary peremptorily rejected.

Paredes is said to be on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico, with a large force of guerrillas. The Sun of the 16th says, troops have been arriving in great numbers from the Brazos, during the previous five or six days, and it was not doubted that in another week, there would be from two to three thousand men ready to march into the interior.

The above accounts are derived from the Sun of Anahuac of the 16th instant, and verbal communications from the Diamond to the Captain of the Oceola, at the moment of leaving. I have no doubt they may be relied on as essentially correct.

The news reached Vera Cruz by Orizaba.

From the Dayton Journal, Extra.

Saturday night October 2—8 o'clock.

LATE FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Gen. Scott in possession of half the city and fighting for the other half!—The fight terrific!—1500 Americans killed and wounded.—Gen. Bravo killed—Santa Anna wounded—Santa Anna driven out!

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2—7 P. M.
The Postmaster General at Washington has this morning received intelligence from the P. M. at New Orleans giving one day's later news from the city of Mexico.

The news is of the most interesting character, confirming accounts previously received.

Gen. Scott, with his army, entered the city of Mexico on the 8th, as previously reported. The resistance offered by the Mexicans was of the most furious character—every inch of ground was disputed.

The Americans erected mortar batteries in the streets, and made terrible havoc among the Mexicans. After a most terrific contest the Mexicans were driven out of about one half the city, the Americans retaining possession.

The American loss was most deplorable—numbering not less than 1500 in killed and wounded. Nothing was known definitely of course in regard to the Mexican loss; but it said to have been enormous.

Gen. Bravo was killed and Santa Anna wounded. The latter withdrew his shattered forces from the city towards Guadalupe.

When the courier left the fight was raging with appalling fury in the other quarters of the city still remaining in possession of the Mexicans.

The reports in regard to General Scott's position were various and contradictory. And great anxiety was felt in regard to it. His small force continually wearing away amid the incessant conflict in which he has been engaged, induces apprehension even in the midst of his successes.

The news of Gen. Worth's being wounded is confirmed. But this account states that his wound is dangerous.

The Washington Union has late army news. Gen. Lane at the head of 2000 men was about to march from Vera Cruz at last accounts for that place.

The War News.

When the first war news, given in this paper, arrived, we were disposed to doubt it. Subsequent intelligence confirms it. Although victory has perched on our standard, it has been dearly won. We give the following additional items, being the latest, and wait with painful anxiety further intelligence. This is dated Petersburg, Va., October 2, 11 P. M.
On the 9th, Gen. Scott attacked King's Mill, in the vicinity of Chapultepec, and our army, after a severe loss of 400 killed and 6 to 700 wounded, fell back upon Tacubaya. This battle is represented to have been the most bloody that has been fought since the commencement of the Mexican war. The Mexican account of this battle was, that our troops retreated to Tacubaya, abandoning points previously occupied. The reported loss in retreating is set down at 100 killed and 350 wounded.
On the same day our troops attacked the Mills of El Rey, close to the fortress of Chapultepec. The Mexicans were repulsed three times, and finally abandoned the Mills, leaving 1000 dead on the field of battle, and carrying off 400 dead and 700 wounded.
The Americans took Chapultepec on the 13th, and in this engagement Gen. Bravo was killed and Santa Anna wounded.
Letters of the 12th report our victory as most com-

plete, and our army reelling in the Halls of Montezuma and Orizaba.
Gen. Scott was in the city, and part of the troops entered on the 16th, while the balance remained in possession of Chapultepec.

Santa Anna led the attack in person, where our troops were repulsed.
Bombs were discharged from Chapultepec, which fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy, in the yard of the mill captured by our troops; four of which exploded, killing 300 Americans; and General Worth is reported to have fallen among them; not having been heard from. Gen. Pierce abandoned the mill.

Active hostilities commenced on the 8th and continued until the city was taken. Some Mexicans say Gen. Scott lost 7000 men; and others one third or one fourth of his whole army.

On the 8th of September the notorious Riley and his legion, numbering 70 men, ordered to be hung, were executed in the presence of our army and the enemy. The sentence of the Court Martial was approved by Gen. Scott.

General Smith expired on the 12th.

Shocking Affair.

On Wednesday night, between the hours of midnight and daylight, some demon in human shape, entered the dwelling of Mr. RILEY COMBS, who resides about four miles and a half North East of this place, on what is called the Sage's ferry road, and attempted to murder the inmates of the house. The circumstances as related to us are as follows: Mr. Combs who follows the business of peddling was from home on the night above mentioned and his wife, a young lady (half sister to Mr. C.) and two small children were the only occupants of the house. At the hour above alluded to, Mrs. C. awoke up, and finding the door standing open, enquired of the young lady if she had been up and why the door was thus left open, and upon the girl stating that she had not been out, Mrs. C. arose, closed the door and immediately returned to her bed without suspecting any harm. She had, however, scarcely returned to her bed ere she heard advancing footsteps, and instantly some person knocked at the door and enquired if Mr. Combs was at home, and upon Mrs. C. answering in the negative, the door was again opened and the room entered by a man. At this Mrs. C. sprang out of bed much alarmed. The wretch uttered the most horrible imprecations against the family, and affirmed that he intended to kill the last one of them, and suiting the action to the words, he aimed a blow at Mrs. C. with a large knife, but fortunately, she succeeded in grasping the arm which held the deadly weapon. She begged him to spare her life, at the same time telling him if he would permit her to get her dress she would leave him in peaceable possession of the house. In the mean time the young lady had arose from her bed and was making her escape through a window. Upon seeing this the murderer left Mrs. C. and endeavored to prevent the girl from making her escape. As she was passing through the window, he seized her by the arm, held her and inflicted a severe wound with the knife in her right breast. During this time, Mrs. C. had procured her two little children, slipped out of the house and made her escape to a neighbor's a few hundred yards distance. The wounded girl by some means, wrenched her arm from the demon and succeeded in reaching the house of a neighbor not far off without further injury. The alarm was immediately given and several men speedily repaired to the house but the scoundrel had fled—not however until he procured a large chest which he supposed contained a considerable amount of money. This he carried some distance into the meadow where he broke it open with a rail and took from it the amount of seven dollars and fifty cents!!! there being but \$5.00 in it, Mr. C. having fortunately, a day or two previous deposited his money in this town. The moon shown in the rays of the moon, and the murderer fled, and was making his escape through a window. Upon seeing this the murderer left Mrs. C. and endeavored to prevent the girl from making her escape. As she was passing through the window, he seized her by the arm, held her and inflicted a severe wound with the knife in her right breast. During this time, Mrs. C. had procured her two little children, slipped out of the house and made her escape to a neighbor's a few hundred yards distance. The wounded girl by some means, wrenched her arm from the demon and succeeded in reaching the house of a neighbor not far off without further injury. The alarm was immediately given and several men speedily repaired to the house but the scoundrel had fled—not however until he procured a large chest which he supposed contained a considerable amount of money. 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